WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1895-TWENTY PAGES. No. 13,084.

TWO CENTS.

FOR SEWERAGE AND WATER

sented to Congress Today.

Statement Made by the Committee Ap-

pointed at the Citizens' Mass

Meeting Last Saturday.

The paper prepared by the committee ap-

pointed at the meeting of citizens that

was held at the Shoreham last Saturday

afternoon was presented to Congress to-

day. It bears date of February 7, 1895, and

is addressed to the Senate and House of

Representatives. The signatures are those

of Justice Harlan, W. J. Boardman, Gen.

John M. Schofield, Col. James G. Berret,

Crosby S. Noyes, Frank Colton and Dr.

John S. Billings. The text in full is as

"The undersigned were appointed a com-

mittee by a mass meeting of citizens held

at the Shoreham on Saturday, February 2,

and were directed to urge upon Congress

the necessity of some early provision for

the extension of the sewerage system and

the improvement of the water supply of

"The subjects referred to have been long

under consideration by Congress, and careful investigation has been made regarding

them, not only by the municipal officers of this city, but by the committees on the Dis-trict of Columbia in both the House and

Senate who have made elaborate reports to

both houses, urging prompt and favorable

action, realizing the imperative needs of the proper facilities for sewerage as well as absolute purification of the supply of

Seriousness of the Situation.

"The seriousness of the situation, so far

as sewers are concerned, was recognized by

President Harrison, and a board of sani

tary engineers of the highest prominence

and character was appointed by authority

of Congress, to whom they reported in

1890. From that date to this the substance

also been demonstrated by the lack of water during the past few weeks. That

there has not been a greater mortality in the District of Columbia, in view of the

contamination of the water, as well as de

"The national capital, where so many citizens from all parts of the country live

Pure and Abundant Water Needed.

and there should be an abundant supply

the use of which should be encouraged

water or where there was the least sus-

picion of danger that it was in any way polluted or tainted, so as to endanger hu-

man health or life by the propagation or extension of disease.

"No matter how great the supply of wa

ter may be, it cannot be used to advantage

or with safety without adequate sewerage. Congress absolutely controls the revenues

officer can entertain an appeal involving

he appropriation of funds. The taxpayer

are compelled to meet charges for main

taining the municipal government and yet

are absolutely powerless as to the expen-diture of their contribuions for this pur-

pose. The only source of relief, therefore

Phenomenal Growth of the City.

within the last quarter of a century, and,

been made, still they have not been rapid

enough in the directions indicated to meet

the demands of health and comfort

Thousands of new residents have located

here from all quarters of the country, and

gent and liberal action of Congress, for

and vigorous support of a very large ma

Speedy Action Needed.

action has been set forth by the Medical

Society of the District of Columbia, whose

president has been most active and efficient

in expressing the views of this body for

many months past to both the Senate and

House of Representatives and also by the

board of trade, an organization composed of more than five hundred leading and

representative citizens of the District of Columbia, and among them a large number

of the heaviest taxpayers.
"This committee, therefore, is not com

municating any new information regarding

the needs of the District, or the dangers

which attend the postponement of prompt action for relief. We do, however, feel

that steps should be taken at once to rem

edy the dangerous condition and to remove

causes which are liable at any time to

bring terribie disaster upon the national

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

One District Convict Pardoned and

One Application Refused.

The President has granted a pardon to

William Smith, convicted in the Police

Court of an assault and disorderly conduct.

and sentenced, November 22, 1894, to 120

days' imprisonment. The President says:

'This convict has served the term of im-

prisonment to which he was sentenced for

assault, and in consideration of his pre-

vious good character and the fact that the

disorderly conduct of which he was con-victed was mingled with the assault, I

hink the cause of justice will be subserved

if he is pardoned for the offense of dis-

The application for pardon was denied in

he case of Wm. A. Beach, convicted in the

District of Columbia of receiving stolen

property, and sentenced, January 26, 1895

to two years' imprisonment in the Albany

facts are presented to me in this case, I cannot discover the least justification for

executive interference with the sentence

The President has pardoned Jesse Ponder

sentenced, in Kentucky, to two months for

selling liquor without a license, and he has

commuted to thirty months' imprisonment

the three years' sentence imposed upon King Crain of Texas for embezzling let-

The applications for pardon were

nied in the case of Walter Evans, Texas,

mail robbery; J. T. Buryhill, Georgia, il-licit distillirg; Jasper Lindsey, Georgia,

counterfeiting, and Perry Mills, Kentucky,

Admiral Meade, with the North Atlantic

squadron, has sailed from St. Thomas for

Santa Cruz. The Monterey has arrived at

Mare Island. The Mohican has sailed

from Tacoma on a cruise at sea to test

coal. The Bennington has arrived at Aca-

Indian Agent Relieved.

"As the

penitentiary. The President says:

result in a largely increased death rate and

are now looking for protection to intelli-

they can look nowhere else.

jority of our taxpayers.

capital.

although wonderful improvements have

of this city. When it is not in sess

s found in Congress.

"Pure water alone should be furnished.

luring part of the year at least, is one

fective sewerage, seems remarkable.

cerned, in the country.

the District of Columbia.

water for this District.

His Official Report on the Fighting at Wei-Hai-Wei.

THREE JAPANESE FROZEN TO DEATH

Guatemalan Refugees Coming to

GENERAL FOREIGN TOPICS

Mexico.

HIROSHIMA, February 9.-An official dispatch received here from the Japanese naval commander at Wei Hai Wei. Admiral Ito, dated February 6, announces that during the night of February 4 the first Japanese torpedo flotilla guarded the west entrance of the harbor of Wei Hai Wei, while the second and third torpedo flotilias, after the moon had set, entered the eastern channel of the harbor, passing through spaces which had been previously cleared between the floating obstructions with which the Chinese had obstructed that entrance. . The torpedo boats then made a dash at the Chinese warships, and succeed-ed in torpedoing and destroying the war-

ship Ting Yuen, and, it is supposed, damaging the bottom of the Ching Yuen. The fire of the Chinese warships, while not equal to repelling the attack, disabled the engines of torpedo boat No. 8 belonging to the Japanese fleet, and all on board of

her were killed.
Others of the Japanese torpedo boats, while returning from the attack, grounded on some of the floating obstructions, and partly sank under the enemy's fire. A lieutenant and two others of the Jap-

anese force were frozen to death. On the night of February 5 the first Jap-anese torpedo flotilla renewed the attack on the Chinese fleet, passed successfully through a channel cleared from obstructions, and torpedoed and sank the Chinese cruiser Chin Yuen. The Chinese battle ship Chen Yuen, the Wei Yuen and one Chinese gunboat were also attacked with torpedoes, and were probably sunk. This time there was no less of torpedo boats or men on the part of the Japanese, and the damaged Japanese torpedo boats were eventually towed to Port Arthur for re-

In conclusion, the Japanese admiral reports that the Japanese fleet is constantly on the alert outside the harbor of Wei Hai Wei, and that on the day following, February 7, the fleet would bombard the forts on Liu Kung Tao and Jis Islands con-jointly with the land forts now in the hands of the Japanese.

Admiral Carpenter's Advices. Secretary Herbert has received the following cable message from Admiral Carpenter under date of Cheefoo, February 7,

"The Japanese have taken possession of Wei-Hai-Wei today. Three vessels of the Chinese were sunk in harbor by torpedoes. The Charleston has left today for the purpose of going to the rescue of distressed people beyond Teng-Chow."

ALARM IN GUATEMALA.

Men Along the Borders Forced Into

the Army. COMITAN, Chiapas, Mex., February 9.-This border town is full of Guatemalan refugees, who are arriving from the south daily by several routes to prevent being pressed into the army service. They repert great alarm as prevalent among the people of the republic of Guatemala, especially among the frontiersmen, over the threatened war with Mexico, and say that the greater part of the men now along the border have been forced into service by the Guatemalan government. The most of the refugees arriving at Comitan have come long distances on foot through a wild country and are in a very destitute condition. The problem of taking care of them is assuming serious proportions, and pork being scarce it is not known from whence can come the means for their continued support

Many of them are willing to enlist in the Mexican army and fight against their own country, if thereby they can contribute to the overthrow of the rule of President

Among the refugees just arrived is a Mexican family named Valdez, who have been living for some time in Guatemala. The family consisted of the parents, two sons and two daughters. In making escape from the country they were overtaken and the father and two sons killed. After being maltreated the mother and place, nearly dead with hunger and hard-

The matter will be called to the attention of the Mexican government, with a request that a demand be made upon Guatemala for indemnity and punishment of the offenders, who, it is claimed, were Guatemalan soldiers. A number of strategic movements which have been made by the Mexican troops within the last few days have given rise to a rumor that an advance upon Guatemalan soil has been ordered. This is denied by Gen. Garcia, who is in charge of the Tenosqui forces.

## MR. CREMER SATISFIED.

He Talks About His Recent Trip to

America. LONDON, February 9.-The Westminster Gazette this afternoon publishes an interview with Mr. William R. Cremer, M. P., secretary of the International Arbitration League, and editor of the society's organ. the Arbitrator, who has just returned from the United States, where he has been on mission from the league, seeking the support of public men in America in behalf of the principle of arbitration. Mr. Cremer is quoted as saying that he is nore than satisfied with the results of his nission, adding: "From what passed in a conversation which I had with President Cleveland, I have every reason to anticite that such a treaty as the one desired rill be carried by our American friends efore, perhaps, many weeks, and will be ubmitted to the British government. All the best men in Congress are on the side

In Mr. Cremer's opinion, the treaty, when t arrives here, will be concluded by Lord Rosebery without reference to parliament. But he adds, if Lord Salisbury is in pow or the prospects of its conclusion are small.

INTENSE COLD IN LONDON.

Tet There is Said to Be Bathing is

the Serpentine. LONDON, February 9.-The cold weather continues. The Braemar observatory instruments registered 12 degrees below zero yesterday. In spite of the cold weather here are large numbers of bathers daily the Serpentine, a sheet of artificial water in Hyde Park, this city. The ice b broken for them every morning, and they indulge in their usual swim before breakfast. A concert company has been moved up for fourteen hours between Edinburgh and Inverness, without food or

ADMIRAL ITO'S TASK

Its Suggestions Considered by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Several Propositions Advanced, bu No Agreement Reached and an Adjournment Taken

The discussion in the House ways and means committee today fully disclosed the impracticability of any effort to secure an authorization of gold bonds. The fact that the committee could come to no conclusion on the subject, and was obliged to adjourn until Monday for its further consideration, is in itself extremely discouraging to those who would follow the recommendations of the President's message. The republicans of the committee will hold the balance of power apparently, a number of democrats opposing the gold bonds, and it is very generally understood that the republicans will not vote with Mr. Wilson. Most of the session was taken up in the discussion of other matters, but what was said concerning gold bonds indicated a majority opposed to them.

Propositions Considered.

Two or three propositions were considered, but the one which seemed to promise strongest support was to provide that the \$62,000,000 of bonds which the President announced had been negotiated might be transformed into gold bonds, without giving authority for any additional bonds of that character. Even this will probably not get a majority of the committee, and if it should there is apparently no possi-bility of legislation to that effect. It is probable that if a bill were reported from the committee authorizing gold bonds at 3 per cent an amendment would be offered in the House to the effect that since the bankers themselves made a discrimination bankers themselves made a discrimination in their bids between "coin" and "gold" bonds of 1 per cent interest, that the gold bonds on which a higher rate of interest had to be paid shall be construed to be redeemable in silver only. Such an amendment would probably not secure a very large support in the House, but it would be designed to call attention to the disbe designed to call attention to the dis-crimination which the bankers would make against coin bonds. Apparently all effort at legislation in favor of gold bonds must be fruitless and idle.

Proceedings in Detail.

Mr. Bynum (Ind.) proposed a resolution to amend the act of 1875 so as to make it authorize the issue of bonds bearing interest at a rate not to exceed 3 per cent and payable in gold coin. Chairman Wilson proposed a resolution less sweeping in its scope, to apply only to the contemplated issue which was the subject of the message, and to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to make them payable in gold coin at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. The republican members quickly announced their opposition to both plans. Mr. Reed said: "I do not believe in borrowing gold by bonds payable after thirty years, when, according to the Secretary of the Treasury,

It was developed by the brief discussion that not only the republicans, but Messrs. Bryan, Whiting, Wheeler and McMillin of the democrats, are opposed to the plan for bonds to be payable by stipulation in gold. Mr. Turner (Ga.) made the motion to make the message a special order for the time named, which was carried.

Mr. Reed's Comments.

The discussion was entirely informal, and the republicans bore the leading part, particulary Mr. Reed, whose comments were

numerous and sarcastic in tone. By the democratic friends of the Pres ident it was argued that Congress was confronted with the specific question of saving to the government \$16,000,000. Their republican adversaries' contention that a thirty-year loan, to meet which the administration, according to their construction of its utterances, represents to be a temporary necessity, was inadvisable. They questioned the policy of negotiating with individual financiers for bond issues, and advocated a popular loan of short-term

be taken by the people of the country. Mr. Bynum's resolution contemplated onds payable after one year and within ten years, but was changed to the form given above to apply to the thirty-year issue just negotiated. There was an invote taken upon it, but several members did not vote, and those who responded "yea" and "no" in chorus were

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois says there is no uncertainty about the republican position; that they will not agree to the President's proposition, for the reasons which have been outlined.

FOR THE POOR.

The Possible Appropriation by Con-

of the bill which passed the Senate and the House yesterday appropriating \$10,000 to be applied immediately for the relief of the distress among the poor of the District of Columbia. Up to a late hour this afternoon the Commissioners had not been formally notified that the bill had received the signature of the President.

The Commissioners, however, have not lost any time considering the disposal of the fund, which, according to the provision of the bill, is to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners by the charity organizations of the District. Commissioners Ross and Truesdell held a consultation on the matter this morning, and decided that the best use to which the money could be put, with the least loss of time, is to turn it over directly to the central relief committee, of which Mr. awrence Gardner is chairman. Major Powell was not present at the conference, but there is no doubt that he will agree to this disposition of the mcney, as it is realized that the central relief committee recognizes the different charity organization and allots to them in proper proportions all money placed in its charge. The Commissioners today notified Col. Tracey, superintendent of charities, that the money is to be given to the central relief com-mittee, and he will probably so inform the committee at its meeting this afternoon.

Simon Muhr of Philadelphia Dead. PHILADELPHIA, February 9. - Simon Muhr, the philanthropist, died shortly after midnight last night at his home, 1936 Arch street, aged fifty years. Mr. Muhr had been suffering from pneumonia for the past five weeks. Two weeks ago he had an internal hemorrhage and all hope of saving his life was abandoned. He passed a comfortable day yesterday, but early in the evening he became suddenly werse. About 10 o'clock he became unconscious and remained in that condition until he died.

Swindled by the Handsome Clerk. SAN FRANCISCO, February 9 .- A handsome Englishman named A. Harcourt has suddenly disappeared from the city, carrying with him \$7,000 worth of diamonds from the trusting jewelry firms. He also tracks the wind has been forged several checks. He recently came so hard that it is possible to walk cver the tops of drifts, as if one had on snow shoes. In the yards of the Baltimore and Ohio the scene presented is not unlike that the tracks the wind has beat the snow down the tracks the wind has beat the snow down short that it is possible to walk cver the tops of drifts, as if one had on snow shoes. In the yards of the Baltimore and Ohio the scene presented is not unlike that the tracks the wind has beat the snow down the tracks the wind has beat the snow the tracks the wind has beat the snow the tracks the wind has beat the snow that the tracks the wind has beat the snow that the tracks the wind has beat the snow the tracks t

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE HOLDING OUT HOPE

Weather Bureau Promises a Better Brand of Temperature.

THE ICE KING PREVAILS

Effects of the Storm on Travel and

Business.

OTHER PLACES

Washington is still in the embrace of the Ice King. Although the blizzard seems to be abating in intensity, and, in fact, the weather officials assure us that it is, yet the blizzard is still with us. Great snow drifts are piled high along the streets, biting winds are whistling their winter song through the barren branches of the trees, along with frosty lashes and mustaches, car drivers are beating their hands against their bodies and conductors and gripmen are stamping their heavily booted feet to keep up circulation, shop girls, many of them scantily clad, hustle along with red noses and breath that goes and comes in gasps, no sleighs are out except those on business bent, stores are deserted, tales of suffering are seen around the police stations, the alleys and the corners-all this and more, too—shows that the weather is extraordinarily cruel and severe. The mercury is not so low as it has been, but who cares what the mercury says when everybody knows that the weather is bitter? The wind blows in frigid blasts, and what havoc the temperature does not, the winds do.

But there is a prospect of a better and a warmer time. The weather bureau be-

that by tomorrow, although it will still be cold for this latitude, yet it will be comfortable by comparison with the weather of the past few days.

The indications are: For the District of Columbia, fair, slightly warmer, northwesterly winds, diminishing. This prophecy holds good also with respect to Mary-land, Virginia and the Carolinas.

lieves that the temperature will rise and

In Other Places. The minimum temperature reached during the last twenty-four hours was be tween five and eight this morning, when the mercury went down to five degrees above zero. The maximum temperature reached was twelve degrees. The temperature during the first half of last night

hevered at about 10, and during the last half slowly sank to five. The minimum temperature at points on the Atlantic coast for the past twenty-four hours was as follows: Sydney, C. B. I... 16 WASHINGTON, D.C. Halifax, N. S. ... 16 Lynchburg, Va..... Quebec, Quebec. — 4 Norfolk, Va.....

Albany, N. Y..... New York, N. Y....

Charleston, S. C.,
O Augusta, Ga...;
2 Savannah, Ga...
2 Jacksonville, Fla...
4 Titusville, Fla...
2 Key West, Fla... Harrisburg, Pa.... Philadelphia, Pa.... Atlantic City, N. J. Baltimore, Md.... The present storm has moved from the New England coast to New Brunswick, and has diminished somewhat in intensity. ridge of high pressure extends from the east guif country to the north of Montana. Snow has fallen in New England, the lake ley. Throughout New England and the fallen, though it has generally risen elsewhere. The temperature will rise generally east of the Ohio and lower Mississipp

rivers. The following precipitation (in inches) is reported to the weather bureau: Montreal, The weather bureau has been informed of a dangerous gorge of ice in the Ohio river

at Parkersburg.

The indications are that Sunday will be

more pleasant than today. Papers Were Scattered.

As a result of the storm, communication with Alexandria was cut off last evening, and it was impossible to get The Star to its hundreds of readers in the Virginia town, either by train or boat.

An effort was made to get the papers down by road and a big two-horse sleigh was laden down with "all the latest news." Just across the bridge it encountered drift so deep as to be practicably impass-able. The sleigh was broken to pieces, and the horses floundered around in the drift until some men came to their rescue with shovels and dug them out; and hundreds of copies of The Star were picked up by the blast and scattered all over the of Virginia, while the good people of Alexandria had to go without.

Street Car Blockade.

The blockade still continues on all the suburban roads. Travel has been suspended since Thursday night. Great banks of snow have drifted across the tracks almost the entire length of the lines, and the ordinary snow plow is found to be of little avail. Efforts will be made to have the tracks on all the roads cleared and the cars running tomorrow. The electric snow plow on the Eckington road has been dered useless by the burning up of the armatures. The fight against the snow drifts will be pushed with vigor, so the managers of the various suburban roads say, and now that there is a prospect of the violence of the wind somewhat abating, they hope that the snow will stay where it is put. As far as the suburban reads are concerned, the tie-up has been a complete one. The city roads are being operated, and last night the Belt line was able to run up 14th street. There are no cars on 5th street, as the main line to Eckington is not in operation.

Their Gas Supply Cut Off.

One effect of the cold snap has been to deprive many persons in the eastern section of light. The failure of the water supply in that section, due to the fact that water is run from many pipes to prevent freezing, has caused the shutting down temporarily of the gas works at the east station of the Washington Gas Light Company. The company hopes soon to

make other arrangements for water. A Winter Scene. The scenes around the Baltimore and Ohio station today were but a repetition of those of yesterday. All the trains from the north and west were from four to six hours late, and the greatest difficulty was on schedule time.

The force of wind has been so strong ever since the storm began that it has been impossible to keep the tracks clear of snow. sooner does a train pass by, leaving a clear path in its rear, than the wind turns again and brings back another flurry of snow, making a drift as deep or deeper than the preceding one.

As a result of the drifting of the snow even greater hardships were imposed on railroad men yesterday than was the case on Thursday, for in many places along the

train for New York, which leaves here at 10 in the morning, got away on time to-day, as did also the noon train, but there is no telling when either one of them will reach New York.

Metropolitan Branch.

On the Metropolitan and the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio crews of men have been kept at work for the past thirty-six hours clearing away drifts, which, in many places, are five and six feet deep. As a sample of the depth to which the snow has drifted at times it may be said that the trains which were in the wreck at Branchville last evening were standing in snow up to the level of the car windows. The train which left for Rockville last evening did not reach that place until 4 o'clock this morning, and from all points come reports of delayed and snowed-in trains.

Superintendent Alvey, who has taken personal charge of the work of keeping the tracks clear in this vicinity, has been hard at it for several days, and has not had a chance to go to bed since Wednesday night. The prediction that better weather may be hoped for tomorrow was good news to him, for he told a Star reporter that never in his experience had his road had such a hard battle with the elements. All day long he was kept busy answering questions of people who wanted to leave town, and in every case he assured them that they could get away on time, al-though they might be subjected to some delay on the road. The suburban travelers, houses, chilly, shivering pedestrians pace who are especially numerous on the Balknow this morning whether there was any chance of getting home this evening, and there were very few who failed to stop at Mr. Alvey's office to ask for information. Reassuring promises were made to all, but it is not safe to say that people who live out on the different railroads, coming in each morning and going out in the after-noon, will have an easy time of it getting home tonight.

Trains All Delayed.

All day yesterday and today a crowd of persons making anxious inquiries filled the Baltimore and Potomac depot. There were men, women and children in the party. Men expected their wives or children, wives were looking for their hustands, and others were awaiting the arrival of relatives or friends. All trains arriving are behind time, those from New York being nearly twenty-four hours be hind the scheduled time. To add to their anxiety today, the anxious inquirers were told that there was a wreck on the road somewhere between Baltimore and Wilmington, but the railroad people were par-ticular enough to say that there was no one injured in the wreck. The trouble on the road, it was said, would only cause a delay in the movement of trains.

The New York paper train due yesterday arrived this morning, and todar's train will arrive tomorrow. will arrive tomorrow.

Several trains from the south reached here during the day, and the Florida special left here about noon. The Florida special due here Thursday night arrived this morning. The first local train from Alexandria since Thursday arrived this morning about 9 o'clock. Passengers going north are guaranteed through passage to Baltimore only on the P., W. and B. railroad, while on the Northern Central road from Baltimore they are assured through

afternoon were many who reside only a few miles across the river, but who have been able to leave here since Thursday. A railroad man said to a Star reporter that he thought the trains would not be running on time before next Tuesday. There are plenty of cars here, and when the roads are opened there will be no

trouble making up trains. Nothing has been heard from Virginia along the line of the Washington and Ohio road between here and Round Hill. There are two trains somewhere on the road probably at Round Hill-but just when this road will be cleared is not known.

The Glen Echo Road Open. The Glen Echo road, which was snowed under yesterday so deeply that it was thought it would be a long time before it could be opened, was open for traffic today. and ready for business as soon as the Tenleytown road starts up. The drifts were heavy, but the men were kept steadily at work until the whole road was open.

Fears of a Flood.

All the river steamers, as stated above, have abandoned the idea of trying to force their way out through the ice, and are lying up at their wharves. The fires on all the steamers are kept

banked in case of an emergency, for the river people realize that should the ice break up rapidly it will place the boats in a very dangerous predicament. Steam is kept up all the time, and there is not a big boat but that is ready to make for down the river at the first sign of trouble. The most experienced river men say they have no idea what the result will be when ly, it may not do much damage, but if there should come a sudden spell of really warm weather they are of the opinion that a great amount of damage would be In some parts of the river now the ice is so thick that the different companies here re considering the plan of filling their ice houses from the Potomac, instead of relying on the supply from Maine. It is not often that they have an opportunity like this, but there is no reason irgton next summer.

however, that ice will be cheap in Wash-Clearing the River. It is pretty thoroughly understood among the river-front people that the plan of ent Senate rules was made. Their fullest dealing with the ice this year, should the appropriation be made, will be substantially as that followed two years ago, when the ice blockade was lifted and Washington relieved from imminent danger of a The tugs plying on the Potomac are, with one or two exceptions, not powerful enough to buck ice of the thickness of that in the Potomac, and it is understood that two of these, the Harlow and the Templar, are frozen in at Alexandria, Just now it is not known whether they will be available for duty.

In any event it is thought that the harbor force will be transferred to Baltimore, where there are a number of strong sea going tug: that already are armed with the formidable ice beaks necessary for

service in blockaded waterways. A fleet of these will be fitted out and will cut heir way up the Potomac, and then begin the arduous duty of grinding up the ice in the river above Alexandria. It will be necessary to raise the gorge at Fort Washington, open the Washington and Georgetown channels, and then crack the ice above the Long bridge. Then the tugs will stand by till the freeze passes and frozen matter floats down stream The question was discussed at great length at all points of congregation on the river front today. Wherever the river people got together this was the theme of which they talked. It was admitted that the present was the most complete freeze experienced in getting outbound trains off up within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Once in a while some old fellow bearing the snows of many winters in his beard would tell of how about fifty or seventy-five or a hundred years ago the bay was frozen over and all the Potomac steamboats put on runners, but still, these gentlemen were few and far between, and it was voted that this was the snap of snaps. The enterprise of the District ofin appreciating the danger of a flood, and acting with such alacrity, was generously commended on all sides. thought that not very many days will

the tugs will be heard.

NEW SENATE RULES

The Young Blood Coming in May Make This Possible.

BOTH SIDES ADMIT THEIR NECESSITY

The Veteran Senators and Parliamentarians Will Assist.

SELECT COMMITTEE PROPOSED

Those calculations about the next Senate which include possible combinations and the hope of an improved method of doing business are based largely on the unusual amount of young blood that is being infused into the chamber. The new men, with but one or two exceptions, are all young. Pritchard and Butler of North Carolina are both under forty. Tillman of South Carolina is barely forty. Mantle of Montana, Clark and Warren of Wyoming, Baker of Kansas and Wilson of Washington are likewise very young men to attain to positions which, as a rule, are the prizes of veterans. Thurston of Nebraska and Witmore of Rhode Island are under fifty. Then there are Wolcott of Colorado, Dubols of Idaho, Hansbrough of North Dakota, Smith of New Jersey and Irby of South Carolina, who have come upon the scene within the past few years, and all practically just starting in political life. None of these men is under the spell of old forms or legislative traditions. Some of them will participate for the first time in the business of law making. The presumption is that, as they are young and fresh from the people, they are progressive in spirit and will respond readily to the effort that will be made to put the business of the Senate on a business basis. Veterans Will Help.

of the report has been constantly brought to the attention of the proper authorities, There are veterans anxious to show the but without resulting in any action.

"The necessity for action regarding the improvement of the water supply has been stated by the chief of engineers, and has way. Not all of the men who have served for long in the Senate are wedded to its antiquated code of rules. Many of them earnestly desire a change and will do all in their power to help bring a wise and conservative change about. But the feeling is that if anything is to be accomplished the work should be undertaken during the com-

ing recess. It has been demonstrated time and again that the subject cannot be handled while the Senate is in session. Whenever a change has been proposed at such times road, while on the Northern Central road from Baltimore they are assured through passage as far as Harrisburg.

With the exception of the Florida trains no trains have left here for the south, although it was stated that one will leave about 4 o'clock.

In the crowd of persons in the south afternoon. the fear has at once arisen that the object sought was not the facilitating of general ed in all of its bearings from a general and non-partisan standpoint, and a report made at an early day next December, and a vote taken as soon as may be, so that in case the report is adopted the Senate may immediately enjoy the benefit of the new order of things.

A Special Committee Suggested Some difference of opinion exists as to whether this work should be given to the present committee on rules, or to a special committee appointed especially for the purpose. The fullest confidence is expressed in the committee as at present constituted. It contains some of the ablest parliamentarians in the whole history of the Senate, and nobody questions the fairness of the members. But the point is made that the Senate is passing from the control of the democracy, and that therefore the present committee would not be the proper execute a commission the fruits of which the republicans would have to apply. The republicans themselves, it is insisted, should direct the work in the main, or at least have a majority vote on all of the propositions submitted in committee, and fo this reason it is suggested that a special committee be appointed to revise the rules. and instructed to give as much time to the work during the recess as its importance demands. No names are mentioned in connection with the work, but Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Allison, on the one side, and Mr. Gorman, Mr. Harris and Mr. Hill, on the other, by reason of their large parliamentary experience would hardly be omitted, it is thought, from any list made up. This committee could meet in Washington, or wherever might be most convenient. All necessary data would be easy of access at any point, and such work in such hands would probably not consume a very great deal of time.

New Rules Needed.

Although the question has been found so difficult there is substantial agreement among Senators on both sides of the chamber as to what the occasion calls for. Within the past few years legislation has taken that sharp turn which discloses many things and a long vista at once. The fight over the force bill in 1890, the fight over the silver repeal bill in 1893 and the fight last year in bringing the tariff bill to a vote were all so stubbornly contested that every possible application of the prespowers of obstruction were developed and tested. The success attending this gram was surprising at times, even to the Senators invoking the agency. Every Senator received a liberal education in the way of preventing legislative action. The question at present, therefore, relates not so much to what should be done as it does to proposing new rules under circumstances that will recommend their adoption. ators know what they want, and a large majority of them are in favor of securing what they need to put themselves as Senators in touch with popular sentiment on the subject of the dispatch of public busines

No Decision Yet Reached. It has not been decided as yet whether a motion embodying this proposition shall be submitted or not. Several Senators are in favor of such a step, and but for the backward condition of business would urge it upon the Senate. But with so many appropriation bills blocking the way, and the financial question still unsettled, the prospect of securing attention for anything else, no matter how important, seems noor, Debate on anything now imperils its existence.

HIS FIRST ORDER.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield Selects His Two Aids.

Although Gen. Schofield is still confined to his residence with the grip, he is transacting all the business that devolves upon him as the commanding officer of the army. He issued his first order in his new capacity today by the designation of Capt. Charles Schofield, second cavalry, and Capt, Tasker H Bliss of the subsistence department as his aids, with the rank of lieutenant colonels of cavalry. The statute bearing on this subject reads as follows: "The lieutenant general may select from the army two aids and one military secre tary, who shall have the rank of lieutenant el of cavalry while so acting."

Capt. L. W. Cook, third infantry, has been relieved from duty as Indian agent at the Blackfeet agency, Montana, and ornation merely raises their relative rank. | dered to join his regiment.

mail robbery.

pulco, Mex.

MERCURY LYING LOW

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Lesterdap's Star contained 34 columns of advertisements, made up

of 519 separate announces

ments. These advertisers bought publicity-not merely

space.

A Petition Urging Their Necessity Pre-Continuance of the Cold Weather Elsewhere.

THE WIND IS HOWLING AT SANDY HOOK

Nothing Has Yet Been Seen of the Gascogne.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STORM

NEW YORK, February 9 .- The temperature today remains very low, with a prespect of continuing so throughout today and Sunday. The thermometer reached zero at 6 o'clock this morning and at 10:30 o'clock it was 7 degrees above. The highest velocity of the wind here was at 10 o'clock, when it was blowing 48 miles an hour. At Sandy Hook it is howling along at the

to be losing its force, but Forecaster Dunn says it will decrease a little tonight. The southern point of the zero line today is Knoxville, Tenn.

rate of 56 miles. The wind does not seem

Commissioner Waring of the street cleaning department estimates that it will take ten days and an extra cost of \$100,000 to clear the snow from the city's streets. The garbage scows are unable to run and the work of taking away the ashes and refuse was practically stopped this morn

The situation regarding the train service in and out of Jersey City remains about the same as yesterday. Only local trains are being run. No trains were being run west of Philadelphia or south of Washington on account of the road being blocked with heavy snow drifts at different points. Mr. Black said he could not tell whether any through trains would be sent out this afterneon or tenich. out this afternoon or tonight.

WATER PLUGS FROZEN.

Hard Work to Extinguish Flames at a Fire. JERSEY CITY, N. J., February 9.-The

fire which broke out shortly before midnight in the cooperage works of J. & W. Matheson burned until daylight this morning. The firemen suffered intensely of the exposure, and were handicapped by the hydrants being frozen. The works consisted of a four-story brick building. This was totally destroyed, the walls being blown over this morning by the force of the most exposed places, so far as typhoid fever and other kindred diseases are conthe gale. The total loss on stock, building and machinery is estimated at about \$125,000. There is about \$75,000 insurance.

NOW SIX DAYS OVERDUE.

rather than restricted. No private corpora-Nothing Has Yet Been Seen of the tion or individual would be allowed to furaish a city with an insufficient supply of

NEW YORK, February 9.-The French line steamer La Gascogne, from Havre, January 26, had not been sighted up to 11 o'clock this morning. As she was due to arrive here on Sunday last, she is now six days overdue. The hope entertained that she was in company with the White Star steamer Teutonic was dissipated by the arrival last night of the latter steamer, which reported that she had seen nothing of La Gascogne, her own delay having been occasioned by head winds and high seas.

The cause of La Gascogne's non-appearance can only be conjectured, but there can be little doubt now that her machinery is in some way disabled, and she is working for port under reduced steam. The se-"This city has had a phenomenal growth vere weather reported by the Teutonic is no doubt being encountered by La Gascogne, but her long passage can hardly be attributed to bad weather alone.

The Red Star line steamer Rhynland from Antwerp, is still out. It is now fourteen days since she left Antwerp. No anxiety is felt, however, for her safety, and she will probably be reported during the

"There can be no question that any proper expenditure of money for furnish-The Bolivia is sixteen days out from Gibraltar; the Llandaff City, eighteen days ng every modern appliance for comforout, from Swansea; the Manitoba, fifteen and health would meet with the unqualified days cut, from London; the Wittekind, thirteen days out, from Bremen, and the Taormina, sixteen days out, from Ham-The Cunard liner Umbria, from Liver-"So far as possible the urgency of speedy pool and Queenstown, is due to arrive to-

day, but under the existing weather conditions she is not likely to reach port un-That the Teutonic did not fall in with the Gascogne is not at all strange. French liners follow a track fully miles south of the English ships, and the orly place there could be any chance of the vessels meeting would be off the Grand

Banks.

There were more inquiries about the missing ship at the French line offices today than any day this week. For the most part these anxious persons were owners of goods on board. Some few persons did nquire for the vessel because of anxiety for friends on board, but as the cabin list is small and the first and second-class passengers for the most part persons not residents of this country, the number of inquiries was not nearly so great as would have been the case were it an English or American vessel that was late. The great majority of steerage passengers are, of course, unknown here. It is generally believed that the French vessel is disabled, and in that case she

must have been blown far south out of the traveled course.

La Normandie of the Companie Generale Transatlantique line is due here tomor-row. Her coming is anxiously looked for since she will travel the course followed by her missing sister. If the Gascogne

still in that course La Normandie would likely fall in with her.

Agent Forget said: "We are still confident and believe that the Gascogne will outride the storm, for she is a stanch ves-sel. It is not remarkable that a disabled

boat should be delayed seven days if such weather prevails."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 9 .-There are two passengers on board the overdue French liner La Gascogne who reside in this city, Mrs. Almon F. Rockwell and S. A. Crozier, jr. Mrs. Rockwell is the wife of Col. Rockwell, United States army, who has charge of the quartermaster's office in this city, and Mr. Crozier belongs to the well-known family of that Mr. Crozier is a son-in-law of Col. Reckwell, and in company with Mrs. Cro zier went to Europe on a pleasure trip lost July. They were joined in November by Mrs. Rockwell. Mrs. Crozier decided to remain somewhat longer in Europe than her companions, and is at present in Brussels

COLUMBUS, Ohio, February W.Mix, Paris representative of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, returning on La Gascogne, is a Columbus young man. He received his education at the Ohio State University, from which he graduated in the year 1887. About a year ago, while traveling in Austria, Mr. Mix was arrested for taking snap shots at some of the fortifications and was held for several days.

WORST STORM HE EVER SAW.

Experience of Sailors on Chesapeake Bay.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., February 9 .- One of the crew of the schooner Lillie Estelle of

an abandoned fleet of vessels that en-